

EXHIBIT 5

Webster's Third New International Dictionary

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UNABRIDGED

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general *adj.* **general damages** *n pl*: damages awarded for injury (as from defamation) in the absence of any specific pecuniary loss
general degree *n*: PASS DEGREE
general delivery *n*: a mail-delivery service or a department of a post office that handles the delivery of mail at a post office window to persons who do not have any permanent street address or for other reasons call for it or to persons who call for their mail without waiting for it or in the absence of carrier service — often used as an address
general deposit *n*: a deposit of money under common law made by a depositor in a banking institution that creates a debt of the bank to the depositor to be paid by an equivalent sum but not by return of the identical money and that resembles the irregular deposit of the civil law
general deputy *n*: a deputy authorized to exercise the whole of the powers of another official
general discharge *n*: a formal release from military service given under honorable conditions and for satisfactory service to a member of the armed forces not qualifying for an honorable discharge — compare DISCHARGE
general editor *n*: one who supervises other editors or publications issued in a series — compare EDITOR IN CHIEF, MANAGING EDITOR
general education *n*: a program of education (as in some liberal-arts colleges and secondary schools) intended to develop students as personalities rather than trained specialists and to transmit a common cultural heritage — compare LIBERAL EDUCATION
general election *n*: an election usu. held at regular intervals prescribed by law or custom in which candidates are chosen in all or most constituencies of a nation or state (the promptness with which Parliament meets . . . after a general election — F.A. Ogg & Harold Zink) (as well qualified to vote at a primary as at a general election — E.C. Meyer) — compare BY-ELECTION, PRIMARY 6b
general endorsement *n*: an endorsement (as on a check) that does not specify a payee
general equilibrium *n*: simultaneous equilibrium for all economic variables
general expense or **general charge** *n*: an overhead expense not directly identifiable with a particular activity or department; *specif.*: a charge in railroads incurred for the benefit of the road as a whole
general failure of issue: INDEFINITE FAILURE OF ISSUE
general farmer *n*: a farmer producing several commodities none of which represents as much as 40 percent of the total value of the products of the farm
general formula *n*: a chemical formula applicable to a series of compounds (as MNO_2 for metallic nitrites, ROH for alcohols, $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$ for alkanes where n is an integer)
general grammar *n*: the study of general principles believed to underlie the grammatical phenomena of all languages — called also *philosophical grammar*, *universal grammar*
general headquarters *n*: the headquarters of an officer in command of all armed forces of a unit
general hospital *n*: a hospital in which patients with many different types of ailments are given care 2: a military hospital usu. located in a communications zone that gives treatment to all kinds of cases
gen-er-a-lis *\jən(ə)ˈrɪs, -ɪz* *n pl* [L. pl. of *generale* generalis, fr. neut. of *generalis*] *adj.* **general principles**: GENERALITIES
general-in-chief *\jən(ə)ˈrɪs, -ɪz* *n pl* **generals-in-chief**: a military officer in chief command (as of the entire armed forces operating at a front or in some services of an army division)
general integral *n*: GENERAL SOLUTION
gen-er-a-lis-si-mo *\jən(ə)ˈrɪsɪsɪm, -ɪz* *n* [It. fr. *generale* general + *-issimo* superlative suffix (fr. *-issimus*)] 1: the chief commander of an army; COMMANDER IN CHIEF 2: one of the officers of a commandary of knights; Templar
general issue *n*: a legal plea that traverses and denies an indictment, declaration, petition, or complaint in its entirety without admitting the truth of any allegations and without offering special matters to avoid the legal effect of the allegations set forth — compare SPECIAL ISSUE
gen-er-al-ist *\jən(ə)ˈrɪst, -ɪst* *n* [general + *-ist*] 1: one who devotes himself to, is conversant with, or can handle several different skills, fields, or aptitudes — opposed to specialist
gen-er-al-ity *\jən(ə)ˈrɪlɪ, -ɪtɪ* *n* [ME *generalite*, fr. MF *generalité*, *generalité*, fr. LL *generalitāt*, *generalitas*, fr. *generalis* general + *-itas*, *-itas* *n* more at GENERAL] 1: the quality or state of being general 2: total applicability 2 a: a general statement, law, principle, or proposition b: a vague, insufficient, or inadequate statement 3: the main body; the greatest part; bulk (the complaint of the ~ of the nation's taxpayers — Raymond Moley) 4: a fiscal and civil administrative district of France under the kingdom — for the *generality* or in the *generality* *adv.* *obs.*: in general
gen-er-al-iz-er *\jən(ə)ˈrɪzə, -ɪzə* *n* [general + *-ize*] *adj.* that may be generalized
gen-er-al-iza-tion *\jən(ə)ˈrɪzəʃən, -ɪzəʃən* *n* [general + *-ize*] 1: the act or action of generalizing 2: the result of the process of generalizing as a: a general concept, idea, or notion b: a general inference or proposition 3: a quantified statement 3: the act or process whereby response is made to a stimulus similar to but not identical with a reference stimulus
gen-er-al-ize *\jən(ə)ˈrɪz, -ɪz* *vb* *ED-ING/-S* *see -ize* in *Explan Notes* [F *généraliser*, fr. *général* general + *-iser* *vt* 1: to make general; reduce to general laws 2: give a general form to 2 a: to derive or induce (a general conception or principle) from particulars b: to derive or induce a general conception, principle, or inference from 3: to make general (as by existential or universal qualification); render applicable to a wider class 4: to give general applicability to (~ a law); also: to make indefinite (as by blurring particular features) 5 a: to modify or eliminate (nonessential details on a map) for improving the legibility or for emphasizing some particular feature (as the location of mountains or the essential character of a coastline) b: to portray or emphasize in painting general rather than particular features and characteristics of ~ *vi* 1: to form generalizations; make inductions or general inferences; also: to be prone to make vague or indefinite statements 2: to become extended throughout the human body 3: to generalize the details on a map
generalized *adj.* made general; extended into a generalization; *esp.* not highly differentiated biologically nor strictly adapted to a particular environment (the modern hedgehog, a persistently primitive and ~ mammal — C.O. Dunbar)
generalized coordinate *n*: COORDINATE 2b
generalized edema *n*: ANASARCA
gen-er-al-iz-er *\zə(r)ɪzə, -ɪzə* *n* *s*: one that generalizes
general journal *n*: JOURNAL 1b(2)
general law *n*: a law unrestricted as to time and applicable throughout the entire territory subject to the power of the legislature that enacted it and applying to all persons in the same class in the same situation — called also *general act*, *general statute*; distinguished from *local law* and *special law*; compare PUBLIC LAW
general ledger *n*: the principal and controlling ledger of a business enterprise containing individual or controlling accounts for all assets, liabilities, net worth items, revenue, and expenses
general legacy *n*: a testamentary gift of tangible or intangible personal property not amounting to a bequest of specific money or of a particular thing and not limited by a description that sets it apart from all other assets of the same kind in the testator's estate — compare SPECIFIC LEGACY

fr. *general* + *-ly*: in a general manner: as a *obs*: as a whole
COLLECTIVELY *adv.* with respect to all; **UNIVERSALLY** *adv.* in a reasonably inclusive manner; in regard of specific instances and with regard to an overall picture (~ speaking) (inflation ~ assumed to have been caused by war) *d*: on the whole: as a rule (elections are held ~ every other year)
general mortgage *n*: BLANKET MORTGAGE
gen-er-al-ness *n*: the quality or state of being general
general officer *n*: GENERAL 6a — compare *FRONT OFFICER*
general *adj.* *obs.*: an air force officer of the highest rank whose insignia is five stars
general of the armies: the highest U. S. Army rank of World War I (as conferred upon General John J. Pershing upon his retirement)
general of the army: an army officer of the highest rank whose insignia is five stars
general order *n*: 1: any one of the orders issued by an authorized military headquarters that include important permanent directive matter of general interest — usu. used in pl.; compare SPECIAL ORDER 2: any one of the permanent guard orders that govern the duties of all sentries — usu. used in pl.
general paresis *n*: general paralysis *n*: syphilis of the cerebral cortex and overlying membranes usu. of insidious onset with personality changes and protean manifestations that change from month to month progressing to dementia and paralysis
general partner *n*: a partner whose liability for partnership debts and obligations is unlimited — distinguished from *special partner*
general partnership *n*: a common-law partnership in which each partner has a general liability for all partnership debts and obligations in full — compare LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
general pause *n*: a nonrhythmic rest in all parts in ensemble music — *abbr.* GP — called also *cutoff*
general physiology *n*: a branch of physiology concerned with the basic functional activities of living matter: protoplasmic physiology
general post *n*: blindman's buff in which players are designated by place names and are called upon to change seats two at a time until the call "general post" when all exchange places
general post office *n*, *usu.* *cap.* G.P.O.: a main post office in a capital or a large city (as London); also: a postal system
general power of appointment: a power to appoint property that can be exercised entirely in favor of the donee, his nominee, or his estate — compare SPECIAL POWER OF APPOINTMENT
general practitioner *n*: a physician or veterinarian who does not limit his practice to a specialty
general prisoner *n*: a military prisoner who has been sentenced to confinement and to dismissal or discharge — compare GARRISON PRISONER
general property *n*: the absolute ownership usu. of personal property with the right of complete dominion over it including the incidental rights of possession, of use and enjoyment, and of disposition or alienation — distinguished from *special property*
general property tax *n*: a tax levied on the assessed value of all nonexempt property
general proposition *n*: a universal proposition; also: a law or principle
general-purpose *\jən(ə)ˈpʊrps, -ɪz* *adj.* utilized or designed to be used for two or more basic purposes, products, or functions
general-purpose bomb *n*: a bomb designed to be effective against both troops and materiel
general-purpose flour *n*: ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR
general quarters *n pl*: a condition of maximum readiness of a warship for action with all hands at battle stations
general retainer *n*: a retainer of an attorney by a client to advise and represent the client for compensation and for a fixed time in all legal matters in which he may seek legal assistance; also: a retainer fee itself
general revelation *n*: revelation available to all men — compare SPECIAL REVELATION
general rule *n*: a standing order governing practice and general procedure in a court — compare SPECIAL RULE
generals *pl* of *GENERAL*
general *adj.* *obs.*: a subject or course of study in school or college in which the elements of several sciences are studied
general semantics *n pl* but *usu.* *sing.* *constr.*: a doctrine and educational discipline due to Alfred Korzybski (1879-1950) intended to improve habits of response of human beings to their environment and one another *esp.* by training in the better and more critical uses of words and other symbols
general service car *n*: a railroad car suitable for carrying a variety of classes of freight; *esp.* a gondola car having practically the entire bottom composed of drop doors hinged at the center to dump outside of the rails
general service school *n*: a unit in the system of military education in which officers and enlisted men of all arms and services are given advanced training — compare SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOL
general sessions *n pl*: a court of criminal jurisdiction
gen-er-al-ship *\jən(ə)ˈrɪʃɪp, -ɪz* *n* 1: office or tenure of office of a general; exercise of the functions of a general 2: military skill of a general officer or high commander 3: LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT
general ship *n*: a ship not chartered or let to particular parties but advertised for the general receipt of goods from the public indiscriminately to be carried on a voyage
general six-principle baptist *n*, *usu.* *cap.* G.S.P.B.: a member of an ecumenical sect based in Providence, R. I., in 1653 on the six principles of repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment
general solution *n*: 1: a solution of an ordinary differential equation of order n that involves exactly n essential arbitrary constants 2: a solution of a partial differential equation that involves arbitrary functions — called also *general integral*
general staff *n*: a group of officers in an army division or similar or larger unit who assist their commander in planning, coordinating, and supervising operations; also: a similar group assisting a chief of staff — compare SPECIAL STAFF
general statement *n*: a statement in logic that contains one or more bound variables — contrasted with *singular statement*
general statute *n*: GENERAL LAW
general store *n*: a retail store located usu. in a small or rural community which carries a wide variety of consumer convenience goods including groceries but is not departmentalized
general strike *n*: a simultaneous striking by all unionized workers of all trades and industries
general synod *n*, *often* *cap.* G.S.: the highest governing body of a church (the General Synod of the United Church of Christ)
general tail *n*: a fee-tail estate not restricted to particular descendants of the first owner thereof but designed to pass to all of said owner's descendants so long as such issue is alive
gen-er-al-ty *\jən(ə)ˈrɪlɪ, -ɪtɪ* *n* [ME *generalite*, fr. MF *generalité*, *generalité* — more at GENERALITY] *archaic*: GENERALITY
general will *n*: the will of a community which is the embodiment or expression of its common interest; *specif.*: the social or collective will of a community resulting from the interrelations (as the exchange of opinion) between its members
gen-er-ate *\jən(ə)ˈrɪt, -ɪt* *usu.* *-ād-+V* *vb* *ED-ING/-S* [L. *generare*, past part. of *generare* to beget, create, fr. *gener-*, *genus* birth, race, class, kind — more at KIN] *vt* 1: to cause to be; bring into existence; *esp.* *POCKEYATE* (~ innumerable offspring) 2: to originate (something material) by a physical or chemical process: PRODUCE (would ~ a tremendous amount of electricity — Collier's Yr. Bk.) (mountain ranges . . . should ~

generating interracial conflict) (these studies . . . ~ a good deal of psychological suspense — Atlantic) (~ mistaken opinions, wrong attitudes — H.A. Overstreet) ~ *vi* 1: to produce offspring: PROPAGATE 2: to come into existence: ORIGINATE, ARISE
gen-er-ate *\jən(ə)ˈrɪt, -ɪt* *adj.* [L. *generatus*]: GENERATED
generating station *n*: a plant for generating electric power
gen-er-a-tion *\jən(ə)ˈrɪʃən, -ɪz* *n* [ME *generacioun*, fr. MF *generation*, fr. L. *generatio*, *generatio*, fr. *generatus* + *-ion*, *-io* *n* a body of men, animals, or plants having a common parent or parents and constituting a single degree or step in the line of descent from an ancestor (five ~s are shown in this family portrait) (its surface enriched with the . . . carcasses of hundreds of ~s of buffalo — B.K. Sandwell) (studied a bacterial culture through 60 ~s) b (1): the whole number of human beings born and living contemporaneously (the ~ has seen immense changes) (his work reflected the life and thought of later ~s) (2): a particular category of individuals born and living contemporaneously (inspired . . . a whole ~ of theoreticians — Newsweek) (long after that ~ of scholars had passed away — G.B. Shaw) (uses the vocabulary of his philosophic ~ — John Dewey) (the present ~ of insects appears to have developed immunity to the spray) (3): the average span of time variously computed and varying according to cultural and other conditions between the birth of parents and that of their children (among primitive peoples twenty years may make a ~) (a ~ . . . is roughly equal to the mean age of mothers at the birth of their daughters — Demographic Yearbook) (fifty years constitutes roughly a working lifetime, a period covering two ~s — Arthur Geddés) (the cornerstone of the moral system . . . for ~s — Joe Alvin) (4): a group of individuals having contemporaneously a status (as that of students in a school) which each one holds only for a limited period (repeated by after ~ of pupils — H.G.G. Herklotz) (5): a type or class of objects determined by a working from an earlier type (the Air Force's new ~ of powerful supersonic fighters — Kenneth Koyen) 2 a: the act or process of producing offspring: PROCREATION (the organs of ~) b: origination by some mathematical, chemical, or other process: PRODUCTION, FORMATION (the ~ of heat) (the ~ of sounds); *specif.*: the formation of a geometric figure by the motion of some other figure (the ~ of a line by a point) c: the process of coming into being: GENESIS, DEVELOPMENT, RISE (the spontaneous ~ of these churches — Oscar Handlin) (factors in the ~ of income — G.V. Cox) 3 *obs*: RACE, KIND, BREED, STOCK, FAMILY
gen-er-a-tion-ism *\jən(ə)ˈrɪʃənɪzəm, -ɪzəm* *n*: 1: of or relating to generation (~ sterility) 2: of or relating to a generation or to the relations between generations (an example of a ~ . . . difference in language — Paul Schach)
gen-er-a-tion-ism *\jən(ə)ˈrɪʃənɪzəm, -ɪzəm* *n*: TRADUCIANISM; also: CREATIONISM
gen-er-a-tive *\jən(ə)ˈrɪtɪv, -ɪtɪv* *adj.* [ME, fr. MF *generatif*, fr. LL *generativus*, fr. L. *generatus* past part. of *generare* to beget, create] + *-ivus* *-ive* — more at GENERATE] 1: having the power or function of generating, propagating, originating, producing, or reproducing (~ generative of ideas) 2: of relating to, or acting in generation (grew out of a long ~ process — Owen & Eleanor Lattimore) — *gen-er-a-tive-ly* *\jən(ə)ˈrɪtɪv, -ɪtɪv* *adv.*
generative cell *n*: a sexual reproductive cell: GAMETE; *esp.* a generative nucleus together with its associated cytoplasm — see BODY CELL 2
generative nucleus *n*: the one of the two nuclei resulting from the first division in the pollen grain of a seed plant that gives rise to sperm nuclei — see GENERATIVE CELL; compare TUBE NUCLEUS
gen-er-a-tor *\jən(ə)ˈrɪd(ə)r, -ɪtə, -ɪtə* *n* [L. fr. *generatus* + *-or*] 1: one that generates, causes, or produces: ORIGINATOR (the first inventor of industrial expansion — Andrew Shonfield) (rival ~s or experts in foreign policy — E.S. Griffith) 2 a: an apparatus (as a steam boiler) in which vapor or gas is formed from a liquid or solid by heat or a chemical process b: an apparatus for the manufacture of gas (as water gas) involving the combustion of fuel; *esp.* the chamber for holding the fuel — compare PRODUCER 3 a: GAS GENERATOR a 3: a machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy usu. by electromagnetic induction: DYNAMO — compare ELECTROSTATIC GENERATOR
gen-er-a-trix *\jən(ə)ˈrɪtrɪks, -ɪtrɪks* *n pl* *generat-ices* *\jən(ə)ˈrɪtrɪks, -ɪtrɪks* [NL, fr. L. fem. of *generator*] 1: a point, line, or surface whose motion generates a line, surface, or solid 2: a set of elements in a cryptographic substitution which form a line in any direction and have significance as a set
gen-er-ic *\jən(ə)ˈrɪk, -ɪk* *adj.* [F *générique*, fr. L. *gener-*, *genus* birth, race, class, kind + *-ique* *-ic* — more at KIN] 1 a: relating or applied to or descriptive of all members of a genus, species, class, or group: common to or characteristic of a whole group or class: typifying or subsuming; not specific or individual: GENERAL (the diseases grouped under the ~ heading of regional enteritis — W.H. Hale) (there is no such thing as a ~ "Asian" mind — R.A. Smith) (the same ~ similarity that one finds in the professional officers of any armed service — Joseph Alsop) (the novel has always had a ~ habit of reaching out to the extremes of literary expression — Mark Schorer) b: available for common use: not protected by trademark registration: NONPROPRIETARY (nylon and aspirin are ~ names) — *used* *esp.* in trademark law 2: relating to or having the rank of a biological genus *SYN* see UNIVERSAL
gen-er-ic-ism *\jən(ə)ˈrɪkɪzəm, -ɪzəm* *n* [gen-er-ic + *-ism*] 1: a name that is general and often lowered (as river in "Mississippi River") and store in "XYZ Store")
gen-er-ic-al *\jən(ə)ˈrɪkəl, -ɪkəl* *adj.* [F *générique* + *-al*] *archaic*: GENERIC
gen-er-ic-al-ly *\jən(ə)ˈrɪkəlɪ, -ɪkəlɪ* *adv.* in a generic manner (those pioneering titles now ~ called "Westerns" — Saxe Commins) (the dowdy . . . people whom you call ~, suffragettes — G.B. Shaw)
generic judgment *n*: a judgment in logic in which the predicate gives generic characteristics of the subject: a universal judgment
gen-er-ic-ness *n*: the quality or state of being generic
generic wine *n*: a wine (as California burgundy or New York State sherry) named from the geographical location where the wine type to which it belongs originated — compare VARIETAL WINE
gen-er-ic-type or **gen-er-o-type** *\jən(ə)ˈrɪkɪp, -ɪp* *n* [NL *gener-*, *genus* + *-type* or *-o-type* + *type*] GENOTYPE
gen-er-os-ity *\jən(ə)ˈrɪsɪdɪ, -ɪdɪ* *n* [ME *generositas*, fr. L. *generositas*, *generositas*, fr. *generatus* + *-itas*, *-itas* *n*] 1 *archaic*: nobility of birth or breeding: high quality 2 a: liberality in spirit or act: MAGNANIMITY, BENEVOLENCE (for his generous ~ in regard to immigration — S.K. Padover) (will make gestures of the greatest ~ to his opposition — W.S. White); *esp.* liberality in giving b: an act or instance of magnanimity or munificence (his countless ~s) 3: ABUNDANCE, COPIOUSNESS (the extreme ~ of technical illustration — Science) (LARGENESS, AMPLITUDE (a . . . ~ of style not sanctioned by the styles — Mary Denney)
gen-er-ous *\jən(ə)ˈrɪs, -ɪs* *adj.* [MF or L. MF *generosus*, fr. L. *generosus*, fr. *gener-*, *genus* birth, race, class, kind + *-osus* *-ous* — more at KIN] 1 *archaic*: of honorable birth or origin: of good stock: HIGHBORN 2 a: characterized by a noble or forbearing spirit: animated by or exhibiting high ideals (MAGNANIMOUS, LOFTY, BENEVOLENT, KINDLY ~ in his judgments — Osbert Sitwell) (projecting ~ more ~ basis for the reorganization of society — V.L. Parrington) (~ a national credo which actually often fails to live up to

